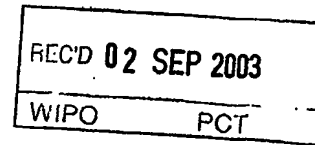


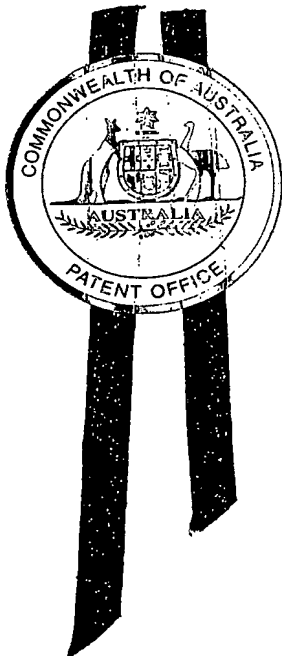


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SUPPORT AND SALES hereby certify that annexed is a true copy of the  
Complete specification in connection with Innovation Patent No. 2002100636  
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18 August 2002.



WITNESS my hand this  
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*S. Dragosavljevic*

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**SPECIFICATION FOR INNOVATION PATENT**

**APPLICATION ENTITLED**

**"TERMIVIEW" BAIT STATION FOR DETECTION OF SUBTERRANEAN  
TERMITES IN STRUCTURAL TIMBERS WITHIN A BUILDING COUPLED  
WITH A TERMINIL BAIT STATION TO ELIMINATE THE TERMITES"**

in the name of

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**19<sup>th</sup> August, 2002**

**Application Number**

**"TERMIVIEW" BAIT STATION FOR DETECTION OF SUBTERRANEAN  
TERMITES IN STRUCTURAL TIMBERS WITHIN A BUILDING COUPLED  
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**ABSTRACT**

The invention is related to a technical system which is a termite preventative method for detecting foraging subterranean termites ('termites') infesting structural timbers within buildings or houses, such as bottom plates, architraves, and skirting boards. The devices may be inserted into architraves and skirting boards in order to connect with the structural timbers, in newly constructed buildings and houses, or retrofitted in existing buildings or houses.

On locating active termites, a Terminil Bait Station (see Termitect and Terminil Bait Systems for detection and elimination of subterranean termites. Application Number Innovative Patent No: 2002100604) is connected to the Termiview Bait Station. Termites then forage into the Terminil Bait Station and feed on the bait toxicant impregnated into the cellulose matrix within the bait station.

**TERMIVIEW BAIT STATION ("TERMIVIEW")**

Termiview Bait Station is a termite monitoring system designed to detect foraging subterranean termites ('termites') within the structural timbers of new or existing buildings or houses.

Termiview is the initial step in an Integrated Termite Management (ITM) Program against termites. After termites are detected in the Termiview bait station the colony can be eliminated by feeding them a slow-acting low toxin impregnated into a cellulose matrix within the connected Terminil bait station. By slow-acting, is meant an insecticide which affects and kills termites within a period of time greater than 3-4 hours after ingestion of the toxin.

**DESCRIPTION OF TERMITECT BAIT STATION**

A detailed description of the Termiview Bait Station is shown in Figure 1. The components of the bait station are assembled as follows:-

- (1) A hole (10mm diameter) is drilled 84mm through a timber architrave or skirting board, through the plasterboard and into the softwood structural timber (bottom plate; cross section 69 x 35 mm).

- (2) A notched section of hardwood dowel (62mm, long; 9.5mm diameter) is inserted to the distal end of the 84mm drilled hole.
- (3) A clear plastic grommet (14 mm long; 8mm O.D.), with a disc of clear plastic (16mm diameter) glued to the proximal end, and a hole (5mm diameter) drilled at 5mm length from the proximal end the grommet with a cellulose filter (15mm long; 6mm diameter) inserted into the grommet. The grommet unit is then inserted into the 84mm long hole, and contacts the notched wood dowel.

## INSERT

Figure 1. A diagrammatic representation of the Termiview Bait Station

### Termiview Bait Station: Step by step installation in new and existing buildings:-

**Step 1. Inspect thoroughly in new and existing buildings for potential termite sites of infestation.** While termites constantly forage at random, they prefer moist areas, such as near leaking water and storm water drain pipes, external hot water systems, damaged trees and decayed tree stumps, in wood stored on the ground, and in landscape timbers. However, after termites gain entry into a building or house, normally via an external moist area, they forage at random throughout the structural timbers. In slab on ground constructions termites enter between the slab edge and brick outer wall, usually contacting the framing timbers of the bottom plates, before moving to the studs and top plates. Also, the termites may move into the architraves and skirting board timbers, and systematically attack and damage these structures room by room, and foraging around the perimeter of each room.

In suspended floor constructions, termites enter via moist areas up stumps, wall cavities or piers, and then tend to forage along joists, bearers, and flooring, before attacking architraves, skirting boards, bottom and top plates, and fixed shelving and flooring timbers.

### Step 2. Placement of Termiview Bait Stations.

**In new or existing buildings:** In any given room or area, insert Termiview bait stations around the perimeter of a room or area. Insert the Termiview close to the doorways (i.e, ca. 50mm from the door architrave or skirting board). Again at a similar distance at each corner of the room or area in the architraves and skirting boards.

**INSERT**

**Figure 2.** Showing potential Termiview bait station locations around a room in a new or existing building or house.

**Step 3. Undisturbed detection of termites in Termiview Bait Station.**

If the cellulose filter plug in the inspection hole in the clear plastic grommet lid is spotted with termite faecal material, or chewed, this indicates that termites are present in the Termiview Bait Station. Whether the termites are infesting the architraves, skirting boards, bottom plates or studs is immaterial to the functioning of this combined detection and elimination system.

**Step 4. When activity detected in Termiview Bait Station.**

Remove the clear plastic grommet and filter plug, and insert the hollow wood dowel from the Terminil Bait Station (Fig.3) into the drilled hole, and secure the bait station in position (Fig.4). Check that the termites are actively foraging in the Terminil Bait Station by removing the tape over the inspection window in the end plate of the station.

**INSERT****Figure 3: Diagram of a Terminil Bait Station.**

Terminil Bait Station is manufactured from a single section of square plastic, 200-320mm long, and 50 x 50mm outside diameter. A plug at each end of the device seals the unit. One of the end plugs has a termite inspection aperture. This consists of 16mm drilled hole which has a clear plastic window glued to the inside of the end plug. The outside of this aperture is covered with a removable tape. On lifting the tape, termite activity can be observed within the unit. A 10mm diameter hole is drilled about 20mm from the end plate of the bait station that has the inspection window. Into this hole is inserted a hollow hardwood timber dowel (20mm long; 9.5mm diameter) with a central hole (5mm diameter). Prior to sealing the unit, a section of cardboard (200-300 mm long, 40mm wide) impregnated with a suitable attractant is inserted into the unit, on which is placed 9 wood blocks (100 x 20 x 20mm) treated with an active ingredient or another form of cellulose matrix impregnated with the toxin that acts as a slow-acting bait toxicant to termites when ingested.

**INSERT**

**Figure 4:** Diagram of a Terminil Bait Station connected to the Termiview Bait Station in a section of termite infested skirting board.

**CLAIMS**

1. A detection system for monitoring foraging termites comprising a notched section of hardwood dowel inserted into a hole drilled into the architrave or skirting board, through the plasterboard, and into a section of the structural timber frame. Sealed at the proximal end by a clear plastic grommet with an inserted cellulose plug. This assembly is termed a 'Termiview Bait Station'.
2. A system according to claim 1 wherein the bait station is above ground.
3. A system according to claim 1 and 2 wherein the container is arranged to encourage the aggregation of foraging termites in the structural frame timbers of a building or house.
4. A system according to claim 1,2, or 3 wherein another container with a termiticide with a slow-acting mode of action against feeding termites is coupled to the bait container.
5. A system according to any of the foregoing claims wherein the bait container and conduits have drilled holes which are large enough to allow termites to enter into these structures.
6. A system according to any of the foregoing claims wherein the hardwood dowels have notches at regular intervals along their length.
7. A system for the protection of timber-in-service in new and existing buildings or houses comprising a set of at least one bait container according to any of the foregoing claims, each system able to control the termites in a limited area in the building or house, the locations of the connected containers provide an overall control around all parts of the building favourable to termite foraging.
8. A system for aggregating foraging termites within infested timbers in a building or house, into a bait container (termed a 'Terminil').
9. A system according to claim 8 wherein the bait container contains, an inspection hole, an attractive matrix for the termites together with a chemical attractant.
10. A system according to claim 8 and 9 wherein the container contains a termiticide with a slow-acting mode of action against termites.
17. A system according to any of the foregoing claims wherein there is sufficient bait toxicant in the Terminil container to kill an active colony of termites within a building or house.
18. A system according to any of the foregoing claims wherein the system can be used as a "do-it-yourself" termite control system.

Signed by Dr. J.R.J. French:.....

Date: 19<sup>th</sup> August, 2002.

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## **DRAWINGS SECTION**

### **APPLICATION ENTITLED**

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**APPLICATION NUMBER 2002100604**

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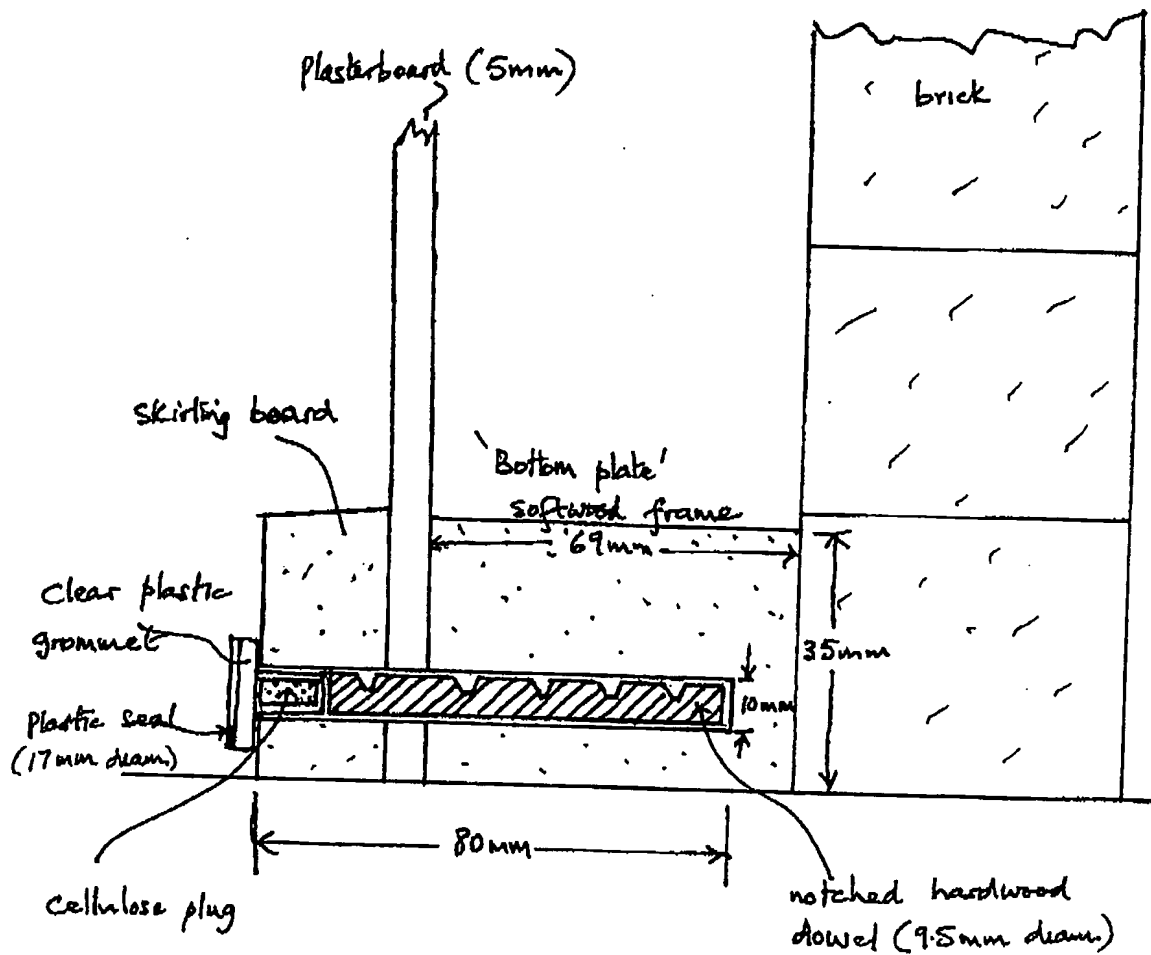


Figure 1. A diagrammatic representation of the Termiview Bait Station



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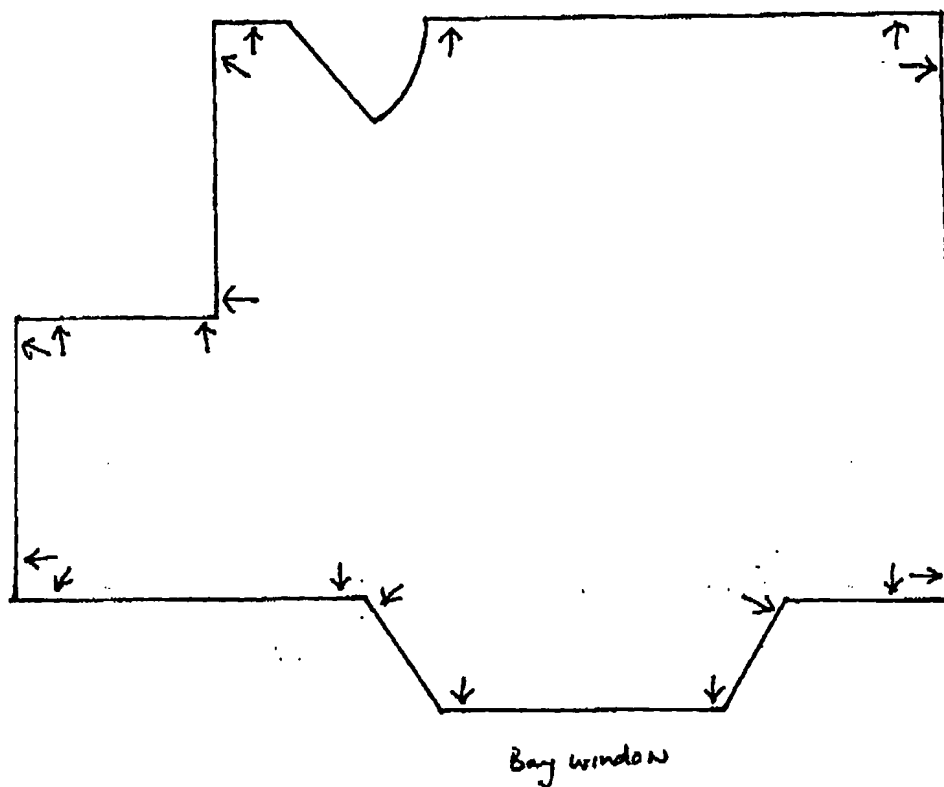


Figure 2. Showing potential Termiview Bait Station locations around a room in a new or existing building or house(↑).

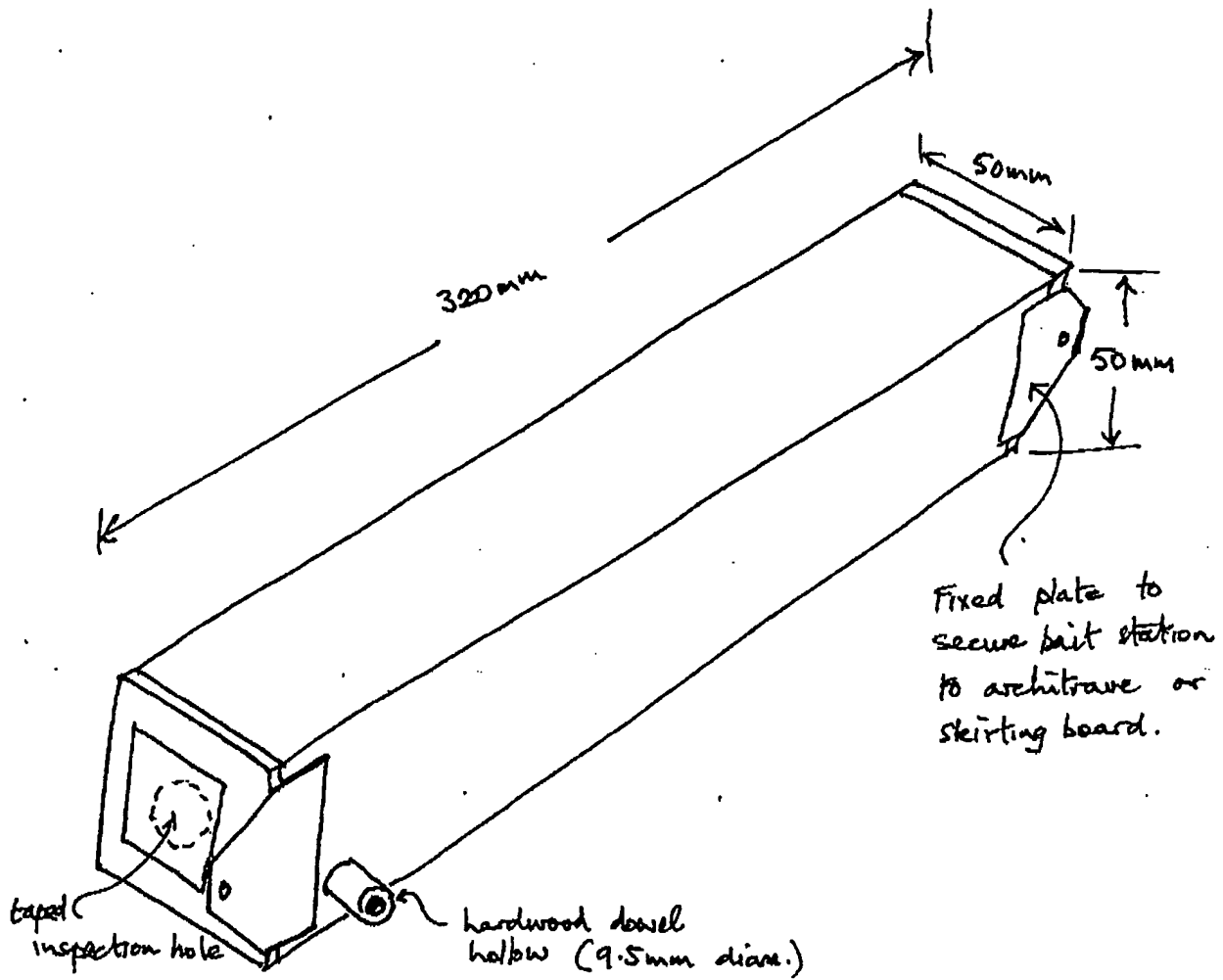
APPLICATION NUMBER

Figure 3. . Diagram of a Terminiil Bait Station.

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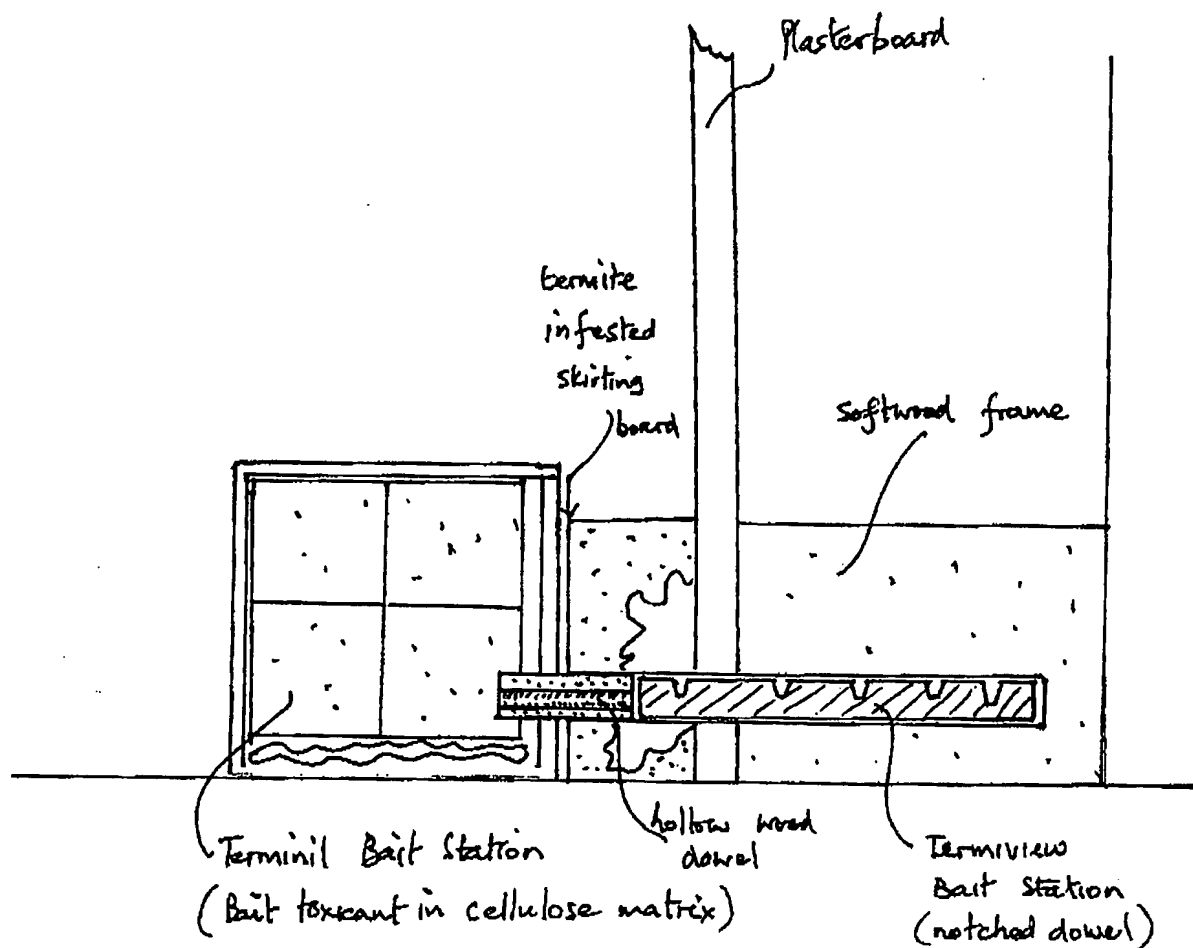


Figure 4: Diagram of a Terminiil Bait Station connected to the Termiview Bait Station in a section of termite infested skirting board.

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